

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(16th July to 10th August 1956)



इत्यमेव जयते



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

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 Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra Distt. (West)).
 Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Naigonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).
 Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Cranganur).
 Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal (Jalaun Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—(West) cum Jhansi Distt.—(North)).
 Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal (Pilibhit Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—(East)).
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).
 Akarपुरी, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).
 Alagessen, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
 Alekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Gawalpore-Garo Hills).
 Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).
 Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).
 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—West).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).
 Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).
 Balmiki, Shri Kantaraya Lal (Bulandshah Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).
 Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).
 Banisail, Shri (Jalpur).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).
 Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).
 Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).
 Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna cum Shahabad).
 Bhakt Darsan, Shri (Garhwal Distt.—(East) cum Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)).
 Bharati, Shri Gorwamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).
 Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Almer South).
 Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).
 Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shreevan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Bhatt, Shri Chandrasekhanker (Broach).
 Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).
 Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).
 Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—
 Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao
 (Ranagiri North).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur
 South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].
 Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).
 Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).
 Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).
 Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).
 Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitath (Goalpara—
 Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Buchalikotiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—
 North-Lakhimpur).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Charak, Th. Lakhman Singh (Jammu and
 Kashmir).
 Chatterjee, Shri Tushar (Serampore).
 Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).
 Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijaya-
 vada).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—
 (Central)].
 Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur
 Distt.—(North) cum Kheri—(East)—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa
 (Ramanathapuram).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tirupur).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jbabus—
 Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellicherry).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved
 —Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri B. (Jaipur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Cottai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Berpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Re-
 served—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum
 Jammu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East.—Re-
 served—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-V
 Cuttack).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

Datar, Shri Balwan Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-
 Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan
 Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chasbam—
 Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayala Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandutai Kananji (Halag).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati
 East).

D—contd.

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwerkanath (Kola's).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghaneshyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dholekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) cum Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Caste].

Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distr.—(West cum Mainpuri Distt.—(West) cum Mathura Distt.—(East)).

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Omanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Echaran, Shri Iyyanni (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Eltenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)
Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gami Melludora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) cum Rae Bareilly Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Parabhai (Thana)

Giri, Shri V. V. (Peshawar).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir)
Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. [Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupte, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupte, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hanada, Shri Benjamin (Purnea cum Sana Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

H.—*contd.*

- Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).
 Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

- Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).
 Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).
 Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

- Jaggiwan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).
 Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jaisooriya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).
 Jaisware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay-Suburban).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jaipur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Hanikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri⁹ Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreswar Dinkar (Raigarh South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prasad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoahangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambavrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandaur).

Kayal, Shri Parat Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—contd.

Keekar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpuram).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur cum Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana. Akola).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distt. —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammad (Murahda-had).

Kirolkar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur cum Purnea).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kanchipuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lalbahmya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).

Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Colimbarore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—West cum Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sunderganj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahara, Shri Bhajharf (Manbhum South cum Dhalbhum).

Mahodaysa, Shri Vajjanath (Nimar).

Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar (Culcutta—North West).

Majbi, Shri Chaiten (Manbhum—South cum Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East cum Basti Distt.—West).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narsin (Raisen).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

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Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East cum Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mazhew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirappalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellak).

Maivalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad).

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

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Mehta, Shri Jaswantraaj (Jodhpur).

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Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur).

M.—contd.

- Mishra, Shri Lokerath (Puri).
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 Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Diott.—North cum Kheri—East).
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

- Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
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 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Diott. cum Almora Diott.—South-West cum Bareilly Diott.—North).
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patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat
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Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South
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Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).

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Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Allenney).

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Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupeti Vekata (On-
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Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh
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Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

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Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran cum Champaran
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Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

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Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanaths (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. cum Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.).

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Senganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Barcilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

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Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).

Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).

Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).

Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).
 Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).
 Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East).
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).
 Sinha, Shri Banarai Prasad (Moaghyr Sadr cum Jamul).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi).
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).
 Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).
 Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).
 Sinha, Shri Setyendro Narayan (Gaya West).
 Sinha, Shrimati Terkeshwari (Patna East).
 Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sodhis, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).
 Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).
 Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).
 Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).
 Suriya Prasad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champanan East).

T

Tandon, Shri Purushoramdas (Allahabad Distt. (West)).
 Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
 Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).
 Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).
 Thimmalah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).
 Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North cum Farrukhabad Distt.—South).
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sakai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).
 Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).
 Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-East).
 Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Parthargarh Distt.—East).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Veishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Gencahrao
(Ambed).

Vaishya, Shri Moidas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—~~Reserved~~—Sch. Castes).

Vallabharao, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

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Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon ~~cum~~ Mavelik-
~~kur~~—~~Reserved~~—Sch. Castes).

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W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

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Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-
West ~~cum~~ Farrukhabad Distt.—East
~~cum~~ Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri U. C. Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Rajya Sabha

Shri R. D. 'Dinkar' Sinha.
Shri Theodore Bodra.
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

Public Accounts Committee

Lok Sabha

Shri V. B. Gandhi. (*Chairman*)
Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri C. D. Pande.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri V. Booveraghesamy.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laakar.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Radhela Vyas.
Shri C. P. Matthen.
Shri J. B. Kripalani.
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri N. Keshavaiengar.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Setis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jeisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrivastava.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

*Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 8th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Museum for Children

*848. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for the proposed National Museum for Children have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. I may add, Sir, that the proposal has been included in the Second Five Year Plan* and an *Ad Hoc* Committee has been set up to work out the details of the scheme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know since how long this *Ad Hoc* Committee is working upon the details and by what time should we expect that India will have a National Museum for children?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that the plan has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. So my hon. friend should wait till the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are we to understand that the Education Ministry propose to set up this Museum by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, or is there any plan to work at this scheme in the first year, second year or any year within the five years?

Dr. M. M. Das: That depends upon the report of the Committee that has been set up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of the report or is it that the Committee has been allowed to submit the report at any time it likes?

Dr. M. M. Das: That information is not at present at my disposal.

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Shri B. S. Murthy: Who are the members of this *Ad Hoc* Committee and may I know whether any expert advice from abroad is being sought on this matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: Nothing from abroad has been sought. The names of members of the Committee are: (a) Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary, Ministry of Education—Chairman; (2) Shrimati Indira Gandhi; (3) Shri K. Shankar Pillai, (4) Shri C. Sivaramamurti, Keeper, National Museum; (5) Shri S. K. Joglekar, Chief Architect, Central P.W.D., (6) Shrimati Qudsia Zia, (7) Shri A. N. Basu, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi, (8) Shrimati Pupul Jayakar, and (9) Shri J. K. Roy, Officer on Special Duty, Buddha Jayanti Ministry of Education.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether the museum will be located at Delhi like the National Museum, or will it be in any other region, or is it the proposal of the Government to have two or three museums in different regions of the country?

Dr. M. M. Das: The museum will be located at Delhi. A plot of 10 acres has been selected on Kotla Road behind the Reformatory, where the building for Bal Bhawan and also Children's Museum will be located.

Shrimati Jayasabri: Is it a fact that Shri Pratap Rai Mehta in Jaipur has already opened a museum for children?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry, I have no information at my disposal at present.

अल्प वचन

३८४६. श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अल्प वचन योजना के बारे में प्रखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यव मंत्री (श्री श्री ० ० गुरु) : (क) कांग्रेस की अल्प वचन समिति की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सरकार को मिल गयी है ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट में दिये गये सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और आवश्यक संशोधन करते समय उनका ध्यान रखा जायेगा। अल्प बचत योजना पहले ही से प्रायः उसी ढंग से चल रही है जिसका सुझाव रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the important suggestions that have been made by the Committee?

Shri A. C. Guha: One suggestion was expansion of number of post offices. Already in the Second Five Year Plan we have a scheme to expand the number of post offices by 20,000. The second suggestion was, separation of savings work from the normal function of post offices. This suggestion was previously made by the Nangia-Ram Krishna Committee, but it has not been found quite practicable. Then there is a suggestion with regard to the simplification of the procedure. That is already under the continuous examination of the Government. There is another suggestion about raising the rate of interest of the post office savings banks. That will depend upon the market conditions and that also is under the continuous examination of the Government. I have got a long list here, Sir, and if you like I will read it out.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to make suitable changes in the organisational set-up at various levels in this campaign?

Shri A. C. Guha: We are going to set up a Central Advisory Committee. I think that will be announced in a short time. Also, we have the idea of starting savings groups throughout the country, particularly in the Central Government and State Government Offices and also in the industrial units. We have also initiated the scheme of making some collection in the rural areas. These are the main things that we have already initiated or are going to initiate. In addition to these, we are also having some new forms of investments, —such as gift Coupons, making investments for some specific purposes etc. These are already under examination.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know what is the attitude of the Government towards entrusting this work entirely to non-official hands?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think that would be a practical proposition.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether all the 20,000 post offices that are to be provided under the Second Five Year Plan will have savings banks or not?

Shri A. C. Guha: At least in the initial stages that may not be quite possible.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार ने कभी इस सवाल पर विचार किया है कि जब किसी खास योजना के लिये उस योजना द्वारा कमान्डेड एरिया में स्माल सेविंग्स का पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाये और वहाँ के लोगों से अपील की जाये, तो उस पैसे को उसी खास योजना के लिये खर्च किया जाये?

श्री प्र० चं० गुह : यह बड़ा कठिन सवाल है। जो कलेक्शन होता है वह सब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आता है, लेकिन उस में से प्राप्ति के करीब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास चला जाता है। इस लिये हर एक रीजन के लिये ब्रान्च प्रलग रूपया रखना मुश्किल है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Ministry of Communications has been consulted with a view to expedite the opening of savings banks in the rural post offices and whether any definite steps have been taken in this direction?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am sure the Ministry of Communications will surely see how for this work can be expedited.

Ordnance Factories

*Sgo. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the acid plants in Ordnance Factories are not being fully utilised to capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the acid requirements of Defence Services are being met by purchases from foreign firms in India; and

(d) if so, the amount so spent during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes at present.

(b) The sulphuric and nitric acid plants provided at the Ordnance factories are essentially for processing of explosives at these factories. At present requirements of explosives being low the production of acids for manufacture of the explosives has automatically to be reduced.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Are we to understand that no amount of acids is being bought from foreign firms and the entire utilisation is from our own Ordnance Factories?

Sardar Majithia : No acids are imported.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : That was not my point. My point was whether we are buying any acids from foreign firms and, if so, why ?

Sardar Majithia : As I said, we are not importing any acids and we are producing our acids ourselves. We have surplus capacity but we are not utilising it because our needs are not so much during peace time as it would be in the war-time. Therefore, factories are working on a lower output.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju) : May I add one word ! We are not buying from foreign manufacturers; we are buying from Indian manufacturers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I take it that such manufacturing organisation like the I.C.I and others, which are largely British, are included within the term 'Indian' ?

Dr. Katju : I should like to have notice of that question.

Shri N. M. Lingam : The hon. Minister said that production is limited to the requirements of the manufacture of explosives. May I know what prevents the Government from switching over the production to catering for civilian consumption ?

Sardar Majithia : We are already supplying the civilian market. For instance, sulphuric acid we are giving to the extent of 324.7 tons and nitric acid of about 11.9 tons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the plants were manufacturing below capacity because there is no such demand. May I know what is the reason for transferring one of the units from the existing place and thus incurring a great deal of expenditure, when the authorities do not seem to be able to utilise the existing capacity ?

Sardar Majithia : The reason for that is this. The transportation cost of the sulphuric acid from the concerned area to the ordnance factory which is producing these explosives is terrifically high. It is approximately Rs.153 per ton which is roughly the cost of the material produced there. Therefore, in order to save transportation charges, we are shifting the factory.

Centenary of the War of Independence, 1857

***891. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Ques-

tion No. 294 on the 28th February, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the programme for the celebration of the first centenary of the freedom struggle of 1857 has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). A tentative Programme has been drawn up in the light of the suggestions received from the various State Governments, Public Bodies and Organisations etc. This programme will be placed for consideration before a non-official committee which it is proposed to set up shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what is going to be the tentative nature and form of this non-official committee and whether all the States of India will be represented on it ?

Shri Datar : We have consulted all the State Governments. Without binding the decisions that the non-official committee might take, I would point certain items in regard to these celebrations. They are : erection of a memorial for the Rani of Jhansi ; erection of a memorial in memory of those who lost their lives in Allahabad and Lucknow in 1857 ; production of an Independence Film and Album ; completion of the history of the freedom movement of 1857 before the celebrations ; location of a park at Delhi after the name of the Rani of Jhansi in a central place in Delhi. These are in addition to the other usual items which will take place, such as prabhat pheris, illuminations, feeding of the poor, flag salutation, etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know whether any amount has been budgeted for these celebrations and, if so, what is the approximate amount earmarked for them ?

Shri Datar : That question has not yet been considered.

श्री भक्त वार्मन : इस कार्यक्रम की तैयार करते समय क्या इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया गया है कि सन् १८५७ के गदर की शताब्दी अपने ढंग से इसी प्रकार मनाई जा सकती है कि विदेशी शासकों की जो मूर्तियाँ हैं उन्हें समारोहपूर्वक हटा दिया जाये और उनके स्थान पर अपने नेताओं की मूर्तियाँ स्थापित कर दी जायें ?

श्री दातार : यह एक भलग प्रश्न है ।

Shri Sivamurthi Swami : May I know whether Government has taken any decision regarding the erection

of a statue for Rati Kittur Chennamma in Karnataka or elsewhere, as she had taken prominent part in the movement of 1857 ?

Sbri Datar : I learn that in Dharwar they propose to have a park after this lady.

Prohibition in Defence Services

*222. **Sbri Dabhi :** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 290 on the 28th February, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the introduction of Prohibition in the Defence Services ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Sbri Dabhi : According to the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the Defence Services were also willing to fall in line with the rest of the country. If so, may I know whether the Government propose to introduce prohibition either at once or by stages ? If it is by stages, what is the time that it will take ?

Mr. Speaker : The main reply was that the matter is under consideration.

Sardar Majithia : The matter is under examination. I would also like to mention that the hon. Minister of Defence had already assured the House in the last session that the Defence Services will fall in line with the rest of the country.

Sbri Dabhi : May I know the approximate time by which this decision would be taken ?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju) : The matter is under very close examination of the various State Governments, the Government of India and the Planning Commission. I would like to assure the hon. Member that as soon as a final decision is taken, we will naturally follow that decision.

Sardar A. S. Saigal : May I know whether the views of the three wings of the Defence Services have been taken as regards the introduction of prohibition ?

Sardar Majithia : They have been taken.

Sbri B. D. Pande : May I suggest that they should proceed with caution in this matter ?

Sbri Jaipal Singh : In view of the fact that prohibition is also a State subject and it has already been categorically announced by more than one State that they are not going to

introduce prohibition, may I know how the hon. Minister is going to fall in line with the rest of the country ?

Dr. Katju : I think my hon. friend should wait and see.

Sbri Tek Chand : Is the Government aware of the judgment of the Bombay High Court in which they have said that the use of alcoholic beverages by the armed forces under certain conditions has been considered beneficial ?

Dr. Katju : I have not read the judgment; I shall be obliged for a copy.

छावनियों की भूमि

*223. **श्री भक्त वार्धन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनियों के भूमि सम्बन्धी नियमों में संशोधन करने के लिये क्या कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णयों और संशोधन नियमों की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि कोई निर्णय नहीं कियासमय है, तो अन्तिम निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगे जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) :

(क) जी, हां। लगभग सभी मुख्य समस्याओं पर फैसले हो चुके हैं।

(ख) एक विस्तृत विवरण शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री भक्त वार्धन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो निर्णय किया गया है इसकी एक प्रति ज्यादा से ज्यादा कितनी देर तक सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी और कब से इसे लागू किया जायेगा ?

सरदार मजीठिया : यह इसी सेशन में सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मामनीय त्यागी जी ने जो आँचा तैयार किया या उसी के आधार पर ये सुधार किए जा रहे हैं या उसमें कोई आस तबदीली कर दी गई है ?

सरदार मन्जीरिया : उसी के आधार पर ये फैसले किए गए हैं लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत तब्दीली तो की ही गई है ।

Overseas Scholarships Scheme

854. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the mode of selecting candidates under the "Fully paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme" ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : The scheme has not yet been finalised.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know how many kinds of overseas scholarships are in existence today ?

Dr. M. M. Das : There are more than one. In addition to the present scheme which has not yet been finalised, there is another modified overseas scholarship scheme which is specially meant for teachers and professors of universities and other institutions of higher learning. Then again, I think there are some scholarships given to technical students who are going for further post-graduate studies and practical training to West Germany.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : How are the candidates for the scholarships being chosen and what will be the difference between the present system and the would be "Fully paid overseas scholarship scheme" ?

Dr. M. M. Das : There is no difference in the system. There are two different scholarships. One is the modified overseas scholarship scheme which, as I said, is meant for university teachers. The Central Government does not pay the whole amount. Fifty per cent is paid by Central Government and the other 50 cent is paid by the sponsoring authorities, that is, the universities or other institutions of higher learning. The candidate must be an employee.

The scholarships, about which this question has been put, is intended for brilliant young persons, and it has a different objective which cannot be achieved by the existing scheme. These scholarships will be given to those people who are not employees and the age-group will be from 20 to 25.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know the number of scholarships that are proposed to be given under this new scheme ?

Dr. M. M. Das : 20.

Shri Dhusiya : The hon. Minister said that the scholarships are meant for brilliant young persons. May I know from the Government the age fixed for these young persons ?

Dr. M. M. Das : I have already said that the age-group fixed is 20-25.

History of Indian Independence

***855. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manuscript copy of History of Indian Independence Struggle of 1857 has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be submitted ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the materials are going to be published in the shape of a volume at the time of the celebration of the Indian Independence Movement of 1857 ?

Mr. Speaker : The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs answered a similar question just now.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the Government have made contacts with the Government of the USSR about the materials that they possess in respect of the battle of independence in 1857 ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The responsibility for writing the book was given to Dr. S. N. Sen. The general responsibility was placed upon his shoulders.

So far as the Government of the USSR is concerned, we received a request from that Government, asking for permission for two of their scholars to come over to India and examine some documents. We gave permission to the USSR Government, saying that we are prepared to take their scholars and give every facility for them, but those scholars have not yet arrived.

Shri Kamath : In this connection, did Government direct any research into the activities, subsequent to 1857, of Narasahb Peshwa, who is believed to have successfully eluded the British war-hounds and sought safety in Nepal ?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as the writing of the history of the freedom movement

is concerned, they have examined this question in detail and they have tried their best to collect as much information as possible about the matter mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the Government is publishing it in one volume or in small books?

Dr. M. M. Das : It is going to be in one volume containing 500 pages and an English firm has already been entrusted with this work. They will publish it before the next centenary of the rebellion movement.

श्री सुभाष सिंह : क्या राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में भी इसका अनुवाद होगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das : That will be considered later.

Shri B. D. Pande : May I know whether this volume will be on an all-India basis or whether separate volumes will be published for separate States?

Dr. M. M. Das : There will be only one volume containing 500 pages.

Mr. Speaker : It is not like the history or geography of the country; it is the history of the freedom movement.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know the reason for this tragic irony that the history of the freedom movement in India is to be published by an English firm? Was no Indian firm available for this purpose?

Dr. M. M. Das : It is not the history of the freedom movement; it is the history of the 1857 rebellion, which is commonly known as the Mutiny.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member wants to know the special advantage in entrusting it to a foreign firm.

Dr. M. M. Das : I require notice.

Shri R. S. Dewan : Would the hon. Deputy Minister kindly correct it and say "war of independence" and not "rebellion"?

Dr. M. M. Das : I said, the history of the 1857 rebellion, which is commonly known as the Mutiny. Everybody agrees to that.

Mr. Speaker : There is a suggestion for consideration. Even in the question it is said "Independence Struggle" and so, why should not the Deputy Minister also say "war of independence"?

Engineering College at Patiala

***856. Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 1453 on the 25th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the scheme for the establishment of an Engineering College at Patiala; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, Government have agreed to the establishment of an engineering college in Patiala to be known as the 'Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology', which will offer degree & diploma courses in Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering in the first instance.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the total amount that Government have agreed to give to this institution?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as the Central Government is concerned, the amount has not yet been settled.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether Government have received any request from the PEPSU Government for a grant for this institution?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as non-recurring expenditure is concerned, PEPSU Government will contribute Rs. 30 lakhs; so far as the recurring expenditure is concerned, for the first three years, they will contribute Rs. 3 lakhs each year and then if necessary, Rs. 2 lakhs for the subsequent nine years.

Inflation

***857. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to check inflationary tendency; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure/Shri A. C. Guha : (a) and (b) Although prices have risen over the past year, it would be incorrect and premature to speak of the development of any general inflationary trend. The recent increase in prices has been confined mainly to agricultural commodities and is largely in the nature of a corrective to the earlier decline in 1954/55 when prices were considered to be uneconomic for agricultural producers. It has to be recognised that the Second Five Year Plan with its large outlay for developmental purposes would have an expansionary effect on the economy. The Government is keeping a careful and constant watch over the situation among the more important

steps taken are, stepping up the production of foodgrains, textiles etc., the ban on exports of cereals and pulses, arrangements for larger imports of foodgrains and other commodities like iron and steel, cement, cotton etc., the sale of foodgrains and sugar from reserves and the action taken by the Reserve Bank to restrict certain types of advances made by the scheduled banks. I can assure the House that we will take such measures as may become necessary from time to time to prevent the emergence of general inflationary pressures.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha : In spite of the fact that the Government have taken all those steps, I would like to know whether there has been a rise or fall in the price level.

Shri A. C. Guha : For some time, there was a check; but, I think during the last two months, there has been some rise.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha : May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to plough back huge amounts of profits in the hands of contractors who are in charge of the construction of new projects?

Shri A. C. Guha : I think we get a fair share of their income by way of income-tax. We have been trying also to get loans from the public market and from the small savings. I think the hon. Member must be aware that we have a system of taxation which has a sort of discriminatory influence on the higher income groups and that also takes a portion of their income.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know if Government have in mind any measures for checking the effects of the cost inflation also during the second Five Year Plan? If yes, the nature of the same?

Shri A. C. Guha : I have already said that Government will take all the necessary steps to prevent inflation. If the hon. Member would care to read the report of the Planning Commission, he will find that the Government is quite conscious of the risk of inflation due to the amount of money to be spent on development projects; and, the report has also mentioned certain precautionary and corrective steps to be taken.

Shri C. D. Pande : Is Government aware that one indication of inflation is that our rupee is being quoted for much less value in New York and London than before? Also, is Government aware that the legislation pending in the Upper House that the gold reserves should be reduced will have a damaging effect on the rupee position in the world?

Shri A. C. Guha : I do not think the information is correct.

Shrimad Tarakeshwari Sinha : In view of the fact that price level of foodgrains has become so shaky and it gives a clear indication of an inflationary economy, may I know whether the target fixed for deficit financing in the Second Five Year Plan is to be changed, because of those tendencies prevailing in the market?

Shri A. C. Guha : I think the hon. Member should be aware that the implication of the suggestion she has made is also to scale down the development expenditure envisaged in the Plan. I do know whether the House will agree to it..

Some hon. Members : No, no.

Shri A. C. Guha : but, at the same time, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the Government will not indulge in deficit financing unless and until it becomes absolutely necessary and even then the Government will try to keep it at the minimum level.

Loans for Construction of Hostels

‘55. Shri Jbullan Sinha : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how non-Government Institutions have benefited from the scheme of loans for construction of Hostels during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) : 49 Non-Government Institutions received during the years 1954-56 loans amounting to Rs. 89.97 lakhs for construction of Hostels.

Shri Jbullan Sinha : May I know the terms and conditions attached to these loans?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : The conditions vary slightly from one scheme to another. The loans are normally interest-free and they are repayable sometimes in 25 instalments and sometimes in 33 instalments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know the categories of non-Government institutions that derive benefits from this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : There are all kinds of institutions—institutions of higher learning; institutions for technical education and institutions under the basic training colleges etc.

Ch. Raghubir Singh : What are the institutions that have been given loans in Uttar Pradesh?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : The Dayalbagh Engineering College, Hewitt Engineering School, Lucknow, The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow and the Roorkee Engineering University, Roorkee.

Shrimati A. Kale : May I know whether women's institutions will be given preference in view of the fact that they find in difficult to run them without assistance ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : Provided they fall under this scheme under which the loans are normally given.

Shri K. C. Soddia : Have the Government formed any idea of the sources from which these institutions can pay back the loans that have been given to them ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : It is the responsibility of the institutions which take loans. I expect they can repay from out of the fees which they realise from their boarders.

Shri B. S. Marthy : May I know the number of applications received, the institutions that have received grants and the criteria for the same ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister will submit a list.

Text Books

*299. **Shri Gidwanl :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made regarding the selection and publication of text books by the Secondary Education Commission; and

(b) If so, the steps that have been taken by Government so far to implement them ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The recommendations of the Commission have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for implementation.

(ii) A Bureau of Text Book Research has been set up in the Ministry.

(iii) Provision has been made in the 2nd Five Year Plan for assisting training Colleges and University Departments of education towards research in text books and curriculum construction.

Shri Gidwanl : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the following observations made by the Commission, namely "that the paper used is usually bad, the printing unsatisfactory, the illustrations poor and there are numerous printing mistakes", and if so, what action has the Government taken to improve matters ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : Government drew the attention of the State Governments to these recommendations and the

State Governments have taken various steps like nationalisation of textbooks for removing some of the defects which exist in the textbooks etc.

Shri Gidwanl : Is it a fact that the Commission has pointed out that publishers had not only vested interests in the textbooks but they were also guilty of interference in the selection of textbooks, and if so what is the remedy ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : As I said, all these recommendations of the Commission were brought to the notice of the State Governments and I am glad to say that the States of Bihar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh, and Vidhya Pradesh have already nationalised some of the textbooks, and they are making efforts to remove the defects which exist in our textbooks in the matter of printing, paper and various other matters.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if the Textbook Research Bureau which has been set up by the Government has done any work so far and if any report has been published and has been circulated to the States ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : The Text book Research Bureau has tried to apprise and analyse some of the textbooks and we are proposing to publish two brochures on the work that has been done so far.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Since the selection of the text-books has been all the time the responsibility of the State Governments and all the recommendations have been reported to the State Governments, may I know what is the precise nature of the Bureau and in what way it is helping the State Governments ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : The Central Textbook Bureau has been set up to assist and help the State Governments in various matters concerning textbooks. We have so far given advice to the State Governments regarding the general principles for the choice and selection of textbooks. The Textbook Bureau has also prepared bibliographies of suitable books in different subjects for primary standards and this has been supplied to the State Governments. We have also given advice to the State Governments regarding the type, size and selection of textbooks. Sometimes the Textbook Bureau has also reviewed the books which we receive from the State Governments. There are various kinds of ways in which the Bureau is helping the State Governments and can give assistance to the State Governments in future.

Public Expenditure

*860. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1388 on the 12th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether a high powered committee consisting of Ministers and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has since been appointed to enquire into the question of public expenditure;

(b) whether it has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah):

(a) The establishment of a committee on Plan Projects has since been approved by National Development Council.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that this promise was given by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech and this matter is still pending after so many months?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Finance Minister indicated that a committee would be appointed subject to the approval of the National Development Council. At the meeting of the National Development Council the proposal was placed before it to set up a committee and the Council approved of it. Therefore, the committee has been established. The secretariat has been established since 1st August and now the work will begin.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any programme for the working of this committee has been finalised, if so what?

Shri M. C. Shah: The high power committee has been established as suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and promised by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech to look into the expenditure on the various projects in the Second Five Year Plan at the Centre as well as in the States. So, the objective of this committee will be to appoint certain teams of officials and non-officials to go and inspect and examine the expenditure of various projects at the Centre and in the States and then they will co-ordinate them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this committee will go into the question of examining the operational cost of the railways and posts and telegraphs also?

Shri M. C. Shah: If they come under the projects, certainly they will.

Shri Kamath: In this connection, is any earnest attempt being made to estimate as to what proportion or percentage of the total expenditure could be attributed to extravagance, waste and corruption?

Shri M. C. Shah: The same question was asked by the hon. Member before.

Shri Kamath: It was not answered then.

Shri M. C. Shah: There can be no question of the proportion of waste and all those things. They will look into the expenditure and then suggest if there is any waste. They will produce a report in which the matter will be noted, and if there is any waste whatsoever they will suggest measures to stop it and to economise and to see that the expenditure that is sanctioned is well utilised by these project administrators.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that the disparity as between the estimates and the actual expenditure is really due to the fact of very defective and faulty estimates made, may I know whether this committee will go to the root of the matter to remove the disparity?

Shri M. C. Shah: Certainly they will be looked into by this committee, but the statement is not quite correct.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this high power committee will examine all the Ministries or only the few projects?

Shri M. C. Shah: About all the administrative Ministries, the House very well knows that there is already a reorganisation unit in the Finance Ministry consisting of a Joint Secretary of the Finance Ministry, two Deputy Secretaries, one from the Finance Ministry and one from the Home Ministry, and two Under Secretaries, one from the Finance Ministry and one from the Home Ministry, which is going through all these administrative Ministries and as I have already stated, nine Ministries have been examined but more are under examination. The final report will be ready and others also will be taken up. That work will be sent to this high power committee. The main function of the high power committee will be to look into the expenditure side of the projects that have been sanctioned by the Centre as well as the States.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The House is naturally anxious—and rightly so—in seeing that expenditure is kept down, there is no waste etc., but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the recent report of Mr. Appleby I hope to place it on the Table of the House soon. It is an interesting report, in which it is pointed out that probably the greatest cause of waste is intricate systems of delays in sanctions. Nothing is more expensive than delay. If in trying to go through a certain procedure, which might save you, let us say, Rs. 50,000 you hold up a project which is costing you Rs. 10 lakhs a day,

then the result is far greater loss, apart from the thing not having been done. As our work is proceeding, it is growing bigger and bigger, and there are more and more projects. And the general approach is that there should be less and less interference from the Central Government; of course, audit and all that is very careful, but their should be less and less interference in individual sanctions. You may punish the person who misbehaves, but let not the work be held up.

In fact, Mr. Appleby has even referred in his report to Parliament, in this connection.

Sri Kamath: What about Mr. Nicholas Kaldor's report?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: The Prime Minister has said that the delay in the execution of the projects is due to the delay in the sanction of financial means. Now this question is related to the whole question of the financial control of Government. In view of this report, may I know whether Government will reconsider the whole question of financial control by the Finance Ministry over the estimates of the other Ministries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question of decentralisation has been considered, is being considered, and is partly being given effect to.

Grants to Hindi Organisations

*861. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which sums are distributed to non-Government Organisations for the development and propagation of Hindi; and

(b) the method of such distribution?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The information is available in Education Ministry pamphlet; 'Programme for the development and propagation of Hindi—1956', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: May I know the names of the non-government organisations in Uttar Pradesh, which have got these grants?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Information is given in the pamphlet which I have referred to.

बीमती कमलेश्वरमति झाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि साउथ इंडिया के एक महानुभाव ने कहा है कि वहाँ हिन्दी का प्रचार वित्कुल घण्टी तरह से नहीं हो रहा है?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Who has said so?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह महानुभाव कौन हैं ?

बीमती कमलेश्वरमति झाह : हिन्दी का प्रचार साउथ इंडिया में ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है।

डा० का० ला० बीमाली : साउथ इंडिया में क्या हो रहा है, मैंने नहीं सुना।

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Public Enquiry at Quilon

*862. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Collector of Quilon (Travancore-Cochin) has held a public enquiry into the attack on cultivating tenants by an armed mob in May, 1956 at Manimala (Quilon District);

(b) if so, his findings and conclusions; and

(c) the action taken by Government on those findings?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The report of the enquiry is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. Rama Rao: Since this was a criminal offence, may I know whether any arrests were made soon after the incident?

Shri Datar: Inasmuch as the matter is before the enquiry officer, we are awaiting the submission of the report by him to us. Then, I shall be in a position to give all the facts.

Dr. Rama Rao: My question was this....

Mr. Speaker: He does not know. He is awaiting the report.

Dr. Rama Rao: But the Central Government are in charge of the administration of Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not know, then what am I to do?

Shri Namblar: May I know what the reason for the undue delay is. Not only in respect of this question, but in respect of all the questions pertaining to Travancore-Cochin, such delays are happening.

Shri Charanpadhyaya: Delay is very expensive.

Shri Namblar: May I know whether these delays cannot be curtailed and speedier action taken?

Shri Datar: In the first place, I cannot answer a problematical question that there are delays. Assuming that there are delays, there would be an explanation also for the delays. So far as this matter is concerned, it is before the enquiry officer. And after his report is received, we shall be in a position to know all the facts.

Shri Namblar: This is the fifteenth question on which there has been delay.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Delay is expensive.

Shri Namblar: Especially for Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Kamath: This is what the Prime Minister told us just now.

Government Servants

*863. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers who were in the service of Provinces which were later on included in Pakistan and were on deputation in the service of Government of India were asked to opt for India and take oath of allegiance;

(b) whether their options have been recognised and if so, how their pensionary and other claims have been met or settled;

(c) what has happened to their provident Fund and other amounts which have accrued to their credit;

(d) whether there are similarly placed persons in the service of Pakistan;

(e) the estimated amount of such claims due to (i) those who are in Government of India service (ii) those who are in the Pakistan service;

(f) in what way do Government contemplate to settle these matters; and

(g) whether there has been an understanding while giving the option that their rights and claims would be safeguarded?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g). According to the decision of the Partition Council, Central Government servants were given the option to serve in Pakistan or the rest of India. This option was not exercisable by officers of the undivided Provinces on deputation with the Centre at the time of partition. However, due to a misunderstanding of the instructions, such deputationists did in fact indicate their choice; this however, was not recognised as it was void *ab initio*. The question of settling their pension, Provident Fund and other claims on a reciprocal basis is under

negotiation with the Government of Pakistan. Pending finalisation of arrangements with Pakistan, such of them as retire are being granted provisional pension.

(d) Yes, but their number is not known.

(e) Not known.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government can give us an idea of the number of officers who are affected, and also whether any of these officers have since retired?

Shri Datar: I believe some officers must have retired. But with a view to minimising the hardship, we are giving them pension which is now about 90 per cent of what is due to them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is the difficulty in treating this case also on the same basis as the case of evacuee property, and enacting some legislation for giving relief?

Shri Datar: This relates to displaced Government servants. They were serving in one or other of the States now in Pakistan. Therefore, their case was entirely different from that of those who were Central Government employees, to whom option was given either to serve in the rest of India or in Pakistan.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any survey has been made to determine the exact amount of provident Fund and other amounts which will be paid by the Pakistan Government?

Shri Datar: All these questions are under active consideration.

New Coal Deposits

*864. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new coal deposits have been found in the Surguja District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made for prospecting that coal; and

(c) the estimated quantity of coal deposit there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 30].

Almora Cantonment

*865. **Shri B. D. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1718 on the 25th April, 1956 and the supplementaries regarding the transfer of the Cantonment of Almora to the Civil authorities?

rities and state whether any decision has since been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Decisions have been reached on practically all the points relating to the changes in land policy in Cantonments. A detailed statement will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

2. As regards denotification of Almora Cantonment the matter is still under consideration of the Government of India and a final decision is likely to be taken by the end of this month.

Shri B. D. Pandey: On the 25th of April, the Deputy Minister was pleased to state, in regard to Almora as follows:

"It is a very beautiful place, but the distance is so much, and the communication is so difficult that at the moment, I think it is not possible to rehabilitate the cantonment straight off."

I must inform the Minister that taxes are being levied there, and yet no amenities are given to the people. Even the streets are not being swept there. The people are in great difficulties. So, will the Minister expedite the decision?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member has given all the information that is necessary.

Let us go to the next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He may be made a Minister. He has given all the information.

Shri B. D. Pandey: I wanted to know whether he will expedite the whole action.

Gold Smuggling

*66. **Shri Aniradha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gold smuggling from Pakistan has increased at the Indo-Pakistan border at Attari, since the Government of India sealed the border with Portuguese pockets in India;

(b) if so, what effective steps have been taken by the Custom Authorities to check the smuggling;

(c) how much gold was seized during 1956 and what punishments were prescribed for the offenders; and

(d) whether it is a fact that one of the important factors responsible for heavy gold smuggling into India is the high prestige of the Indian rupee in the Middle East countries as well as in Pakistan?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guba): (a) The information available with the Government indicates that smuggling in gold from Pakistan at Indo-Pakistan border at Attari has increased to some extent since the Government of India sealed the border with Portuguese pockets in India.

(b) Preventive measures which were already in existence have been further intensified by Government to combat such smuggling across this border.

(c) A total quantity of approximately 1115 tolas of gold was seized during the current year up to the end of June, 1956 out of which about 325 tolas have been confiscated during the same period. In some other cases, departmental proceedings have been initiated under the Customs Law which enable confiscation of the gold seized in addition to imposition of penalties not exceeding three times its value on the offenders. Prosecution is also undertaken as a further deterrent in suitable cases.

(d) It is a fact that Indian currency enjoys a high prestige in most of the countries named and there is therefore, a demand for such currency in those countries which might partially be met by surreptitious exports of our currency in payment for similar imports of gold. But we have no definite information to confirm the assumption made in the question.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have received any complaint that this gold is smuggled with the connivance of the Customs officers, if so, whether Government have taken any action on the complaint?

Shri A. C. Guba: Whenever there is any complaint, surely we make inquiries. But if the hon. Member can give us any definite information, we shall take appropriate action in the matter.

Shri Kashiwal: There are some reports in the Press to the effect that recently in Calcutta a very big firm was raided by the police, because it was considered they were dealing in smuggled gold. May I know how much smuggled gold was found with this firm?

Shri A. C. Guba: I do not know what connection this question has with the main question.

An hon. Member: Smuggled.

Shri A. C. Guba: Smuggled what?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know what has been the percentage of increase in such smuggling, and as a result of the measures suggested by the hon. Minister just now, by what percentage has it gone down now?

Shri A. C. Guba: I cannot give any measure as to the percentage by which it has increased, nor is it possible to give any accurate figure of the percentage by

which it has gone down due to our measures.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad : Is our planning in darkness ? I want to know whether Government have any statistics with regard to this.

Shri A. C. Guha : How can I furnish statistics of the amount of smuggling going up or down. We can only make some guess. We cannot have statistics on these matters. We can make some intelligent guess or surmise. That I have indicated, that at the Indo-Pakistan border at Attari there might have been some increase in smuggling of gold.

Superannuated Officers in the Central Government

*867. **Shri Chandak :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of superannuated officers at present (Ministry-wise) in the Central Government;

(b) the main reasons for reappointing them (person-wise) after retirement;

(c) whether any attempt was made to get suitable persons from within or outside the Government departments; and

(d) how long these superannuated officers are likely to continue in office ?

The Minister is the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Since last year the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs is required only in the case of Class I and Class II officers other than Technical or Scientific Officers. According to our records 93 such officers who have attained the age of superannuation are at present employed in the Offices of the Central Government. This does not include information relating to officers under the Railway Ministry or Class II Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 31]

Shri Chandak : May I know whether it has become a rule to appoint such superannuated officers or these are exceptions?

Shri Datar : There can be no such rule at all. Ordinarily all superannuated officers have to retire. But in certain cases where their services are indispensable or where substitutes cannot be properly found, either the services are extended or re-employment is given.

Shri Chandak : Do these officers enjoy the same facilities in respect of pay, houses, leave etc. as before retirement ?

Shri Datar : So far as extension is concerned, I would broadly say that they continue to enjoy the benefits. So far as re-employment is concerned, the matter depends upon the conditions then existing.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : I find that out of 93 superannuated officers re-employed by Government, there are only two re-employed as a 'special case', one of whom happens to be a Private Secretary to the Minister of Education. May I know the reasons for the re-employment of a retired person as Private Secretary as a 'special case', and what, if any, is the speciality of the case in question ?

Shri Datar : That particular case depends upon the exercise of his discretion by the Minister.

Shri N. M. Lingam : From the statement, I find that many who have attained the age of superannuation have been appointed on compassionate grounds. May I know the factors that qualify these Class I and II officers for the visitation of compassion by Government ?

Shri Datar : So far as these compassionate cases are concerned, they are mostly related to displaced persons. In some cases, they did not get any pension at all. Therefore, out of considerations based on compassion, their service is slightly extended or re-employment given.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I find from the statement that out of 93 officers, re-employed after retirement, very few are technical officers, and in the column denoting whether any inquiries have been made as regards the availability of suitable substitutes I find the answer, without exception, 'Yes', 'Yes'. May I know what, if any, have been the steps taken to find whether suitable candidates can be had, especially in the case of such common officers as income-tax officers, conservators of forests and other non-technical officers ?

Shri Datar : All these matters are considered by the various Ministries or departments. Circulars have been issued that, as far as possible, we should not encourage either re-employment or extension. Only in exceptional cases are they so re-employed or their services are extended.

Opium Factory, Gasipur

*869. **Shri Bhakwa Nath Roy :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration for uti-

lining the opium factory at Gazipur for any other industry in view of the fact that opium is to be used for medicinal purposes only and consequently its production is to be minimised accordingly?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : The restriction of the use of opium gradually to medicinal and scientific use would not necessarily mean any drastic cut in its production. The factory will continue to be needed indefinitely for the storage and processing of opium for export and for manufacture of opium alkaloids. So there is no question of giving over the factory to any other industry.

Shri Bhabha Nath Roy : May I know whether the Government will utilise in any way those buildings of the factory which are not being utilised at present?

Shri A. C. Guha : I think most of the buildings are now being used for alkaloid works, power house and two workshops. There are only two or three other buildings which are not being used for the present. Our idea is to utilise those buildings as residential quarters for the staff, particularly the lower paid staff, employed in the factory.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know if the production of alkaloids of opium has been expanded to meet the internal as well as external demand?

Shri A. C. Guha : That is our idea. I cannot say that we have been able as yet to meet the internal demand as well as external demand. But we want to expand the activities of the factory.

Shri Kaulwal : May I know whether Government have assessed as to how much of opium annually would be needed for medicinal purposes only.

Shri A. C. Guha : That will depend on the quantum of exports and internal demand. So far as export is concerned, it is solely or mainly for medicinal purposes. So we cannot give any definite figure because that would depend on the demand from the export market.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether in spite of the decrease of quota to the State Government, the revenue from opium to the State Government is increasing or it is still at a constant level? Have the Government inquired into this matter, and if so, whether it is due to illegal smuggling?

Shri A. C. Guha : I think their revenue may naturally be decreasing, but the question may be directed to the State Government concerned.

Agreement with Export Import Bank Washington

***870. Shri Sadhan Gupta :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Government of India and the Export Import Bank of Washington for developmental assistance under the International Cooperation Administration ; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the agreement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 32].

Shri Sadhan Gupta : The agreement provides for the advance of credit in dollars or any other currencies. Can we choose the other currencies in our sole discretion?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : Although the agreement provides for other currencies it is mainly for dollar credit, because the goods that we have to get are from USA. Certainly we can use this to buy in other currencies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mineral Advisory Board

***868. Shri C. R. Narasimhan :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions were made at the recent meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board that a college of mining and metallurgy should be started in the Southern region; and

(b) if so, what consideration Government are giving to the matter?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the matter was not, however, discussed by the Mineral Advisory Board. The question of further facilities for training in mining and metallurgy is under the consideration of the All India Technical Education Council of the Ministry of Education.

I.A.S. Emergency Recruitment

***871. Shri Vemuram :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 102 on the 18th July 1956 and state:

(a) the number of Departmental

candidates and fresh graduates among those who have applied for the Indian Administrative Service Emergency Recruitment Examination; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes candidates under each category?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The total number of applications received up to the 31st July, 1956 is 22,896.

As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 102 answered on the 18th July, 1956, the closing date for receipt of applications from candidates intending to appear at the centres of examination opened abroad is 17th August, 1956.

It will take some time to compile the statistics required in parts (a) and (b) of the question. As soon as the information is collected, a statement giving the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

पटसन की वस्तुओं पर निर्यात शुल्क

*८७२ श्रीमती जनुखाबाई बोरकर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटसन वस्तु निर्याताओं पर से निर्यात शुल्क हटाने के फलस्वरूप क्या सरकार को कोई हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी हानि हुई?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ज. चं. गुह): (क) तथा (ख). यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि शुल्क की कोई हानि हुई है या नहीं भयबा यदि हुई है तो कितनी, क्योंकि इस प्रकार के मूल्यांकन में कई अनिश्चित बातें आ जाती हैं। सम्भव है यदि निर्यात-शुल्क न हटाया जाता तो निर्यात वाणिज्य बिल्कुल ही बन्द हो जाता और तब राजस्व से बिल्कुल ही प्राप्ति नहीं होती। किन्तु १९५५-५६ के बजट में पटसन की वस्तुओं के निर्यात-शुल्क की मद में ७.१० लाख रुपये की रकम जमा लाते डाल दी गयी थी। २ अगस्त १९५५ को निर्यात-शुल्क हटा दिये जाने के बाद उस वर्ष इस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत ३६८ लाख रुपये की प्राप्ति हुई और इस प्रकार ३१२ लाख रु० की कमी रही।

Coal

*873. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Punjab Government has requested the Central Government for carrying out a survey of Sihur Pain in Deragopipur Tahsil Punjab where big coal deposits are supposed to exist; and

(b) if so, whether any survey of the area is proposed to be undertaken?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 33.]

Panchayat System in Tripura and Manipur

*874. **Shri Dassarath Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in introduction of Panchayat System in Tripura and Manipur; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Panchayat System in both States before the next general elections?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Village Authorities are already functioning in the Hill Areas of Manipur. There are however no Panchayats in the Manipur Valley and Tripura. It has therefore been decided to extend the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948, to these areas. This Act required some amendments to enable the Panchayats to function more efficiently, and these are under consideration.

Financial Integration of Jammu and Kashmir

*875. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of financial integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union, as envisaged in the Delhi Agreement of 1952 has been completed; and

(b) if not, how far it has progressed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A new financial relationship between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been reached as contemplated by the Delhi Agreement. This is embodied in two Agreements—one under Article 306 of the Constitution, and the other under Articles 278 and 295.

Copies of both these Agreements were placed on the Table of the House on the 22nd February 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Yogic Practices

*876. { Babu Ramnarayan Singh;
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha;
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1973 on the 11th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether study and enquiry pertaining to Dr. N. N. Dass's paper on 'Electrical Activity of Brain in Yogic Practices in India', has since been completed by Shree Man Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, Poona; and

(b) if not, the stage of investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The research work at the K.S.M.Y.M. Samiti regarding the 'Electric Activity of Brain in Deep Meditation' is still in its initial stages.

Joint Services Wing Examination

*877. **Shri Bogawati:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mathematics paper in competitive Examination of Joint Services-Wing is set in English?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Yes.

Backward Classes Commission Report

*878. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opinions of the State Governments on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission were received;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the number of memoranda submitted to the Backward Classes Commission State-wise?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The State Governments have furnished their provisional views on the recommendations of the Commission. The matter is still under correspondence with them.

(c) A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 34].

Scientific Civil Service

*879. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri R. P. Garg:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for creating a Scientific Civil Service has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration.

Scholarships for Poor Students

*880. { Shri Dabhi;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Dr. Satyawadi;
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1012 on the 31st March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for giving help and scholarships to poor students of all communities has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the number and amount of scholarships to be awarded in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 35].

Ordnance Factories

*881. **Sardar Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the value of articles manufactured for stock purposes by all the Ordnance Factories in India during the years 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 for each year separately;

(b) the value of articles utilised out of this in each year and the value of surplus stock; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to regulate the placing of orders for stock purposes to avoid waste?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a)

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(crores)	(crores)	(crores)	(crores)
6.92	8.54	6.43	5.51

(b) In the system of accounting followed at present the value of articles manufactured by each factory and subsequently utilised for production and the value of materials procured from outside and utilized in the same production are not exhibited separately.

(c) As far as stocks of civil trade items are concerned, certain limitations have already been prescribed by the Government.

As regards stocks of semi-manufactured articles or components of equipment required by the Services, the question of fixing limits is under the consideration of Government.

Technical Institute at Imphal

*882. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress made so far for the establishment of a Technical Institute at Imphal for the training of Tribal students?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when ready.

Regional Languages

*883. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how far the scheme for assistance to the Regional languages has been implemented so far?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The matter is under consideration.

Ancient Indian Manuscripts

*884. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to obtain photostat and microfilm copies ancient Indian manuscripts and literature which are lying in the different countries of the world;

(b) the name of countries that have been visited in this connection and names of the important manuscripts and old books of which photostat copies have been taken and microfilmed so far;

(c) the total cost of expense incurred so far; and

(d) the future programme?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The first step is to get prepared a comprehensive list of Indian Art objects and manuscripts abroad. The question of obtaining photostat and microfilm copies of manuscripts will arise thereafter.

Dismissed Personnel of Garhwal Rifles

*885. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to restore to the dismissed personnel of the Garhwal Rifles their forfeited pay and allowances etc.;

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(b) the number of persons who were dismissed from service;

(c) the number imprisoned; and

(d) how Government propose to compensate them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Government orders were issued on the 6th July 1956, sanctioning the payment of previously withheld pay and allowances, amounting to Rs. 10,751/3/-, to personnel of the 2/18th Garhwal Rifles who were dismissed as a result of the incident which took place on the 24th April 1930 in Peshawar.

(b) 56.

(c) 17.

(d) In 1949 the personnel involved were granted mustering out pensions/gratuities. In the case of those who had died, the amounts of gratuity admissible, for the arrears of pension due to them from the date of their discharge up to the date of their death, were paid to their legal heirs. Besides, as stated in answer to part (a) of the question, the pay and allowances previously withheld are also being paid back.

Study Loans

*886. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private students studying abroad have applied to the Central Government for loan during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, the numbers of such applications?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39.

बम्बल की घाटी में प्राप्त वस्तुएँ

*८८७. **डा० राम लुभग सिंह:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बल की घाटी में नागदा में खुदाई करते समय कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पुरातत्व विभाग ने उन वस्तुओं का अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ग) उन वस्तुओं के किस काल का होने का अनुमान है और उनसे किस काल की सभ्यता का बोध होता है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास):

(क) हाँ, जी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी वस्तुओं का अध्ययन अभी जारी है, परन्तु यह स्पष्ट है कि प्राप्त वस्तुएं पश्चिमी तथा मध्य भारत की घात और पत्थर की संस्कृति के समय की हैं। काल निर्णय विद्या के अनुसार नागदा की स्थिति अभी निश्चित नहीं है परन्तु प्रयोग रीति से संस्कृति का समय एक हजार से छः सौ ईस्वी पूर्व तक है।

Draft Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir

*888. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Draft Constitution for the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been or is being shortly placed before the Constituent Assembly of that State; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Draft Constitution will be laid on the Table?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I understand that a draft of the internal Constitution of the Jammu and Kashmir State is under preparation and will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly of the State as soon as it is ready.

(b) The Constituent Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir State has been convened not under the Constitution of India but by a Proclamation of the Sadr-i-Riyasat and its proceedings in regard to the internal Constitution of the State are not within the jurisdiction of the Union. The proceedings will, no doubt, be made public by the Constituent Assembly and when we receive a copy, we shall lay it on the Table of the House for information.

Assistant Superintendents' Examinations

*889. **Shri B. D. Pande:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2130 on the 16th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the result of the Assistant Superintendents' Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in May, 1955 has since been announced; and

(b) if not, the date by which it will be announced?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The result is expected to be issued by the middle of this month.

Cultural Relations with Yugoslavia

*890. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps that Government have

taken to strengthen and develop the cultural ties between India and Yugoslavia during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No special steps have been taken, but the strengthening and development of Cultural relations with Yugoslavia is a part of our normal cultural activities with foreign countries.

Poppy Cultivation

*891. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 291 on the 28th February, 1956 and state:

(a) the area under Poppy-cultivation at present State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken so far to decrease the area still further?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) The area placed under poppy cultivation during 1955-56 season for production of opium in the various poppy growing States is given below:—

State	Area. (Acres)
Uttar Pradesh	12,531
Madhya Bharat	18,535
Rajasthan	12,114
Jammu & Kashmir	94

(b) As stated in reply to starred question No. 291 on 28th February 1956, the various international conventions on opium do not impose any area limitation on opium cultivation; they only demand gradual curtailment in, and ultimate stoppage of, use of opium except for medical and scientific purposes. That obligation, India has been fulfilling scrupulously and the oral consumption of opium is being gradually curtailed. But cultivation has to be maintained for scientific and medical use of opium. Area indicated in reply to part (a) was determined on the basis of our requirements for export and internal consumption as permitted by the international conventions.

National Book Trust

*892. { **Shri Ram Krishna:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1504 on the 17th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has now been set up;

(b) if so, the names of the members thereof; and

(c) the total number of books language-wise published by the Trust so far?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 36].

(c) Nil.

Scheduled Tribes Welfare Schemes

*893. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1439 asked on 25th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled tribes in Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Missions

495. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependents of Government servants in the employment of foreign missions in India at present; and

(b) the number of cases in which permission has been sought for and given by Government for taking such appointments?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Organisations

496. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of voluntary organisations receiving grants-in-aid directly from the Central Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes;

(b) the nature of their activities;

(c) the amount received by each of them during the year 1955-56;

(d) the number of hostels run by each of these organisations; and

(e) the number of stipends given by such organisations to students during 1955-56?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required

information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 37].

(d) and (e). This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Scheduled Castes Students of Tripura

497. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of scheduled caste students in Government High Schools and Colleges of Tripura.

(b) the facilities given to them in respect of tuition fees, boarding and books for study classes;

(c) whether training is also provided to them in technological schools outside Tripura; and

(d) if so, the names of the institutions where they are sent for training?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 17%.

(b) Scheduled caste students are exempted at all stages from payment of tuition fee in Government Institutions in the State. The question of giving financial assistance to private Secondary Schools for awarding freeships to their Scheduled caste students is being considered. During 1955-56 all the 89 Scheduled caste students reading in Secondary Schools in Tripura, who applied, were granted stipends. Book grants were given to six Scheduled caste students. And one hostel was also opened for them during that year.

(c) and (d). Yes. Scheduled caste students having requisite educational qualifications get preference in admissions in the following Technical Institutions:—

(1) Jadavpur University.

(2) B.E. College, Sibpur, Calcutta.

(3) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(4) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

(5) Benaras Hindu University, U.P.

(6) K. G. Engineering Institute, Bankura, West Bengal.

(7) Jadhavpur Polytechnic, Jadavpur.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Tripura

498. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of Tripura have received financial aid from Central or State Government in Tripura during 1955-56; and

(b) the amount given to school students, college students for study of Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants Grade

499. Shri Rishang Kelahing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consistently been following the policy stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 695 dated 16th December, 1952 and part (c) of Starred Question No. 2343 dated 30th July, 1952;

(b) if so, the number of pre-partition permanent Central Government clerks who are in Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants Grade;

(c) the number of pre-partition displaced permanent Central Government clerks who are in Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants Grade;

(d) the number of those pre-partition displaced permanent Central Government clerks who are not in Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants Grade;

(e) the reasons thereof;

(f) the number of temporary and permanent Central Government servants confirmed as Assistants and promoted to supervisory capacity from 16th August, 1947 to 30th April, 1952; and

(g) the number of displaced permanent Central Government servants confirmed as Assistants and promoted to supervisory capacity during the above period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Central Government servants who opted for India have mostly been absorbed on a permanent basis in the same Offices/Departments. Where this has been done, there has been no distinction in any service matter between an employee who was all along working in the Office/Department and one who came to that Office/Department as a result of his option. Where this has not been possible either because of the lack of vacancies in the counterpart Office/Department or because there was no counterpart Office/Department in India, they were initially absorbed in other Offices/Departments in a temporary capacity. In July, 1950, it was decided that they should be provided with liens in their substantive grades by creating supernumerary posts where necessary. Thereafter, in the matter of promotion, whatever disability they might

have had as a result of being initially recruited to temporary posts was removed and they were treated on a par with existing permanent members of the Office/Department concerned even though they had liens only on supernumerary posts.

Even though orders safeguarding their rights regarding substantive status pay and pension were issued only in July, 1950, these orders were given retrospective effect. They could not, however, be promoted retrospectively when they had not actually worked in the higher posts.

Unless a person was employed in a Secretariat Office of the Central Government, he was not entitled to be absorbed in the Central Secretariat of the Government of India after Partition. Many optees, however, were absorbed in the Central Secretariat because they were either surplus or because there were no counterpart offices in India. Such persons were designated as Central Displaced Government servants. For purposes of permanent absorption in the reorganised Central Secretariat Services, the rules for eligibility were specially relaxed for accommodating such displaced Central Government servants. Such of the persons for whom supernumerary posts in the clerical grades had been created in the Secretariat Offices but who could not be absorbed in the higher grades in spite of the relaxed conditions, are being appointed as permanent clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service upon its reorganisation.

(b) and (c). Appointments to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants as initially constituted on 1st July 1952 were made on the basis of Rules specially formulated for the purpose. In this matter, displaced Central Government Servants have not been treated unfavourably as compared to permanent clerks of the Secretariat Offices. In fact as a special case, any permanent Central Displaced Government servant who had been continuously officiating as Assistant for one year on 1st July 1952 has been appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants whereas existing permanent clerks officiating as Assistants since 1945 have not yet been appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment. No information has been collected in regard to the number of existing permanent clerks or the number of permanent Central Displaced Government Servants who have found a place in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants.

(d) The information is not available.

(e) Every displaced permanent Central Government servant is not entitled to a permanent appointment in the Central Secretariat as distinct from other Central Government Offices much less to the Grade of Assistant in the Central Secretariat.

(f) and (g). This information is not available.

Geological Survey

500. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the details of the geological investigations carried out in Assam, Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. during 1956-57?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The field season for geological surveys extends from October to April. The programme of work proposed to be carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1956-57 is being drawn up by the Director, Geological Survey of India. The items of work which will be actually carried out in Assam, Manipur, Tripura and N.E.F.A. will be known only at the close of field season 1956-57.

President's Rule in Travancore-Cochin

501. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reforms and measures undertaken in Travancore-Cochin State after the President took over administration of that State; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the growing unemployment position in that State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The assumption of administration of the State by the President is only a temporary expedient pending General Elections and the constitution of a responsible Ministry in the State. It would not, therefore, be appropriate to undertake any large-scale reforms in the State in the interim period. Attention has, therefore, been devoted to such administrative measures as would enable Government function more efficiently. These are:—

- (1) Decentralisation of powers to the Heads of Departments.
- (2) Reconstitution of the territorial divisions of the Civil Departments to make them coterminous with the revenue districts.
- (3) Conferment of supervisory powers on the Board of Revenue in regard to the Departments of Colonisation, local Bodies, Co-operation, Fisheries, Registration and Advancement of Backward Classes.

The State Government have also in hand measures to improve the control and discipline of the Police Force of the

State, reduction of rural indebtedness, and rehabilitation of landless cultivators on cultivable land in forest areas.

As a result of decentralisation of the administration, the speed of implementation of the Five Year Plan scheme has increased.

(b) The problem of educated unemployment in the State was examined by the Educated Unemployment Committee set up by the State Government. The report of this Committee is at present under consideration. Meanwhile, with a view to providing employment, a number of major and minor manufacturing workshops have been sanctioned and the question of establishing a few industrial estates is also under consideration.

Women Security Police

502. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women in the Security Police in Delhi; and

(b) the status they are enjoying?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants by Central Social Welfare Board

503. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions in the Punjab which have been given Grants-in-aid by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1955-56 for welfare work;

(b) the amount given to these institutions separately; and

(c) the number of applications for grants-in-aid which are still under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [See Appendix V, annexure No. 38].

(c) None for 1955-56.

Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

**504. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects started in the Punjab and PEPSU so far:

(b) the total number of places and villages covered by these projects;

(c) the names of the villages in the Districts of Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Kangra and Hissar in Punjab where these projects have been started; and

(d) the amount spent on these projects during 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Punjab 12 Pepsu. 10.

(b) 129 centres have been opened covering 411 villages as follows:

	No. of Centres	No. of Villages
Punjab	54	236
PEPSU	75	175

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [See Appendix V, annexure No. 39].

(d) Details of actual expenditure are not yet available.

ध्वज-विषय

५०५. श्री भक्त वर्मन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ४ अप्रैल, १९५६ के घातारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १९५५ के ध्वज-विषय को एकत्र की गयी राशि के सम्बन्ध में सभी आंकड़े संकलित किये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निम्न-निम्न राज्यों में कितनी राशि एकत्र हुई थी ; और

(ग) उस एकत्र की गयी धन-राशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार से किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपनंद्दी (सरदार भजीठिया) :

(क) तथा (ख). राज्यों तथा दूसरी संस्थाओं ने १९५५ के सप्ताह दिवस पर जो धन इकट्ठा किया था वह सब धन अभी तक उन्होंने केन्द्र को नहीं भेजा है। ३१ जुलाई १९५६ तक प्रत्येक राज्य से प्राप्त धन बतलाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-मटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वेजिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४०]

(ग) केन्द्र में बोहा सा रिजर्व रख कर बाकी धन अतःपूर्व सैनिकों और उनके आश्रित रहने वाले निर्धनों तथा सेवा में लगे हुए सैनिकों को आराम पहुंचाने के लिये बेनेवोलेंसिटी

ग्रान्ट देने के हेतु सेनाओं के हेड क्वार्टरों तथा राज्यों में बांटा जा रहा है। सैनिक प्रसूतास कल्याण सेवा को चालू रखने और सेनाओं के स्पोर्ट्स बोर्ड के कामों की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिये इस में से धन भी दिये जा रहे हैं। इस साल जो धन इकट्ठा हुआ है उसका बोहा सा भाग जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में सैनिक बौकियों के लिए वायरलेस सेट खरीदने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

Bye-Elections

506. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bye-elections held to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures during 1956 so far; and

(b) the total number of petitions submitted challenging the validity of elections during the same period?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Bhaswari): (a) From the 1st January, 1956, to the 5th July, 1956, five bye-elections were held to the Lok Sabha and fifty-six to the State Legislatures.

(b) Six.

Foreigners in India

507. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners registered so far under the Foreigners Act of 1939 during 1956; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belong?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information in regard to the number of foreigners registered during 1956 is not yet available. The latest information available is for the year 1955. A statement giving this information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 41].

University Grants Commission

508. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to go into the question of maintenance of standards in Education in the Universities has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तेल के कुएं

५०६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक खोदे गये कितने कुओं में तेल निकालने की सम्भावना पाई गई है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के. वें. बालवीर) : आसाम में ५०६ तेल के कुएं हैं जिन से आजकल भण्ड तेल निकाला जा रहा है। इन के प्रतिरिक्त तीन अन्य कुएं हैं, जिन से तेल प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

Smuggling of Diamonds

510. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers of diamonds from West Pakistan detected by the Land Customs Authorities during 1956 so far; and

(b) the value of diamonds seized from them?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). No case of diamond smuggling from West Pakistan has been detected by the Land Customs Authorities upto the end of July during 1956.

Kannada Language and Literature

511. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have so far been taken by the Academy of Letters to develop the Kannada language and literature;

(b) whether any books have been translated, printed and published, so far, from Kannada to any other language and vice versa, by or with the help of the Academy;

(c) if so, the names of persons engaged for the purposes of translation; and

(d) the amount of money allotted for that purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 43].

Post-basic Schools

512. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-basic schools that received financial Assistance from the centre in the year 1955-56; and

(b) the total amount expended for that purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 9,591/- was sanctioned to a Voluntary Organization for a Senior Basic School which included one post-basic class.

Opium Smuggling

513. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of persons arrested and the total quantity of opium seized by the Indian police during the year 1955-56?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement giving the requisite information has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 43].

Copper

514. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India is engaged in mineral prospecting in the Punjab and PEPSU at present;

(b) whether mineral deposits such as copper have been discovered in the hilly districts of the States; and

(c) if so, where and in what quantity?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

All India Sports Council

515. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the activities of the All India Sports Council since its inception?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The All India Council of Sports is an advisory body and advises the Government of India on matters connected with the promotion of Sports in the country. So far the Council has

made recommendations for organising coaching camps, setting up of Sportsmen's Guest House, Sports Stadia, appointment of a Cadre of Coaches, besides recommending grants to the Sports Federations for their various activities.

UNESCO Session

516. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of estimated expenditure sanctioned for the holding of UNESCO Session in India during 1956; and

(b) the main items on which it is to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for meeting Government's obligations as the host country in connection with the Unesco Session.

Basic Education

517. Ch. Raghupir Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grants so far given to the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay for the expansion of basic education?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The following amounts were sanctioned to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay during the First Five Year Plan under various schemes relating to Basic Education sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Name of State	Scheme No. 1	Scheme 4(B)	Scheme entitled expansion of Basic Education.	Total
Uttar Pradesh	8,32,503	Nil	Nil	8,32,503
Bombay	7,09,919	85,800	Nil	7,95,719

Commonwealth Missionaries

518. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commonwealth missionaries who came to India after the introduction of the system of Special Endorsements in July 1955; and

(b) the statistical information regarding their activities collected during the same period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 44.]

Diamonds

519. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 534 on the 7th March, 1956 and state the reasons for decrease in production in the quantity of Diamonds during 1955 as compared to 1954?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The reason for decrease in value is attributed to a much

larger number of small diamonds found during 1955 than during 1954, and also to the usual vicissitudes of mining.

Primary Education

**520. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Dass:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2150 on the 11th May, 1956 and state the names of States that have agreed to the proposal of levying taxes and cess for the purpose of introducing free and compulsory Primary Education in their respective territories?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 45.]

Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd.

521. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of skilled and unskilled employees and the number of officers working in the Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore; and

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence
(Sardar Majithia):**

(a) Skilled workers	5,000
Unskilled workers, store keepers, accountants and Assistant supervisors	5,525
Supervisors and above	391
	10,916
(b) Skilled workers	560
Unskilled workers, store keepers, Accountants and assi- tant supervisors.	381
Supervisors and above	2
	943

Mica

525. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey is being undertaken with the object of prospecting mica in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of places where deposits of mica are believed to be in existence?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure, No. 46].

Vigyan Mandirs

523. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Vigyan Mandirs are proposed to be opened under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the factors which are taken into consideration for the selection of such places?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 47].

Kamalpur Bazar, Tripura

524. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any amount has been given to reconstruct Kamalpur Bazar, Tripura?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): An amount of Rs. 2,000/- has been sanctioned for the purpose.

407 LSD.—3.

**Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur**

525. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete plan has been drawn up with regard to the number of students to be imparted training in various technical subjects during the Second Five Year Plan period in the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plan provides for a total enrolment of 1,200 students for the first degree courses, 420 for post-graduate courses and 180 for research and advanced work during any year.

Having regard to the shortage of engineers at present, as reported by the Engineering Personnel Committee set up by the Planning Commission, admissions to some of the undergraduate courses was increased this year resulting in an enrolment of 1,275 for the first degree courses.

Second Reviewing Committee

526. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the Second Reviewing Committee's Report and state how much out of the total amounts of donations promised by the industry for the First Five Year Plan period has been actually paid up to the 31st March, 1956?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Rupees forty-five lakhs and forty-seven thousand.

Foreign Students in India

527. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students who came to India for studies in Indian Universities this year so far indicating separately the country to which they belong;

(b) their number in each University; and

(c) the nature of scholarships, if any, they hold?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The information is not readily available and cannot be collected without an expenditure of energy and time which is not commensurate with the results.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Education of Handicapped

528. { **Thaker Jugal Kishore**
Sinha :
Shri Asthana :
Baba Ramnarayan Singh :
Shri Deogam :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants sanctioned State-wise for the education of the handicapped by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1955-56 ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 48].

Electoral Rolls

529. **Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in implemen-

tation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2464 given on the 29th May, 1956 and state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to ensure correct and complete enrolment of voters in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal ; and

(b) whether new methods have been or will be tried in order to secure correct enrolment of women voters ?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Election Commission has been issuing directions to the State Governments from time to time for making special efforts to ascertain the correct particulars of women voters through local enquiries and by availing of the good offices, of local women's organisations, wherever possible. They have also been urged to ensure that the revised rolls do not contain defective entries.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

2533

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 8th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See part I)

12 Noon

DEATH OF DR. H. C. MUKERJEE

Mr. Speaker: We were all deeply moved and full of sorrow to hear last evening of the very sad demise of Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal. He was not in good health for some time, but no one knew that the end was so near, and he died very suddenly.

Apart from the fact that he occupied a high position in public life at the time of his death, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him and the people at large. He was a very popular Governor. He started his life in the Calcutta University and made his mark there as a Professor of high eminence. He had a life-long interest in educational institutions. He was also associated with the Legislature a long time ago and was a member of the Bengal Assembly in the thirties. He lived a simple life devoted to public causes, and we all know that a great part of his private fortune and also his salary as a public servant went to public causes and charitable institutions. He sponsored many such proposals and gave them his whole-hearted support. In that way, he came into contact with many public institutions and was res-

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ponsible for their care and progress. This devotion to public causes not only enriched and ennobled his life, but exerted a wholesome and healthy influence on all who came in contact with him.

He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and helped in the framing of the Constitution and held the high office of the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

We all deeply mourn his loss and I am sure the House will wish me to convey to the members of his family our deep sorrow at the passing away of a great and noble son of India.

The Prime Minister, and the Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself,—and I feel sure every Member of this House will,—with the tribute you paid to Dr. Mookerjee. He was some years ago a colleague of ours in the Constituent Assembly and whom many of us knew—not only knew but for whom we had a great deal of affection.

I am not referring to him as a Governor, although he has been a successful and a very popular Governor of West Bengal. But, whether he was Governor or the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, he never lost his character as a simple citizen of India. A man of scholarship, a man of learning and a man of deep humility and a man whom I have never known to speak a harsh word or to lose his temper. Inevitably he was liked. People who have not come in contact with him, perhaps, hardly knew of him because I have not seen a more unostentatious person than Dr. Mookerjee. If I may say so, he lived

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unostentatiously and quietly and he died quietly and unostentatiously, without any fuss or bother.

We remember him not only as a former Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, but, as a matter of fact, as one who actually presided over the Constituent Assembly for many months when the President of the Assembly was ill. In fact, some of the most difficult parts of our Constitution were framed when Dr. Mookerjee presided over the Assembly. He was a great public servant, a great man and, if I may say so, a fine example of a great Christian. So, we honour him for all this.

It is not usual for us, according to the conventions that we have ourselves framed for the House, to adjourn except under very special circumstances. I would not suggest that this House be adjourned because a Governor of a State has unfortunately died—not that we do not respect or honour our Governors, but that is not the convention we have laid down. But a number of Members of this House as well as, I am told, of the other House approached us and felt that Dr. Mookerjee occupied rather a special position because of his Acting Presidentship of the Constituent Assembly and because of other reasons and not merely because he was a Governor. And, they were anxious that this House might show this special and unusual consideration because of those factors to this great son of India.

As it is the view of some Members of this House, I felt that it would not be right or proper for any one of us to come in the way of those wishes which we honour. But I wish to make it clear—so as not to create a precedent in this matter—that this is not because a Governor of a State died but because Dr. Mookerjee played a public part of eminence in other respects. I would, therefore, subject to your wishes and to the wishes of the House, suggest that the

House might adjourn for the rest of the day.

There is one slight difficulty that I should like to put before the House. I had mentioned that I would like to make a statement on the Suez Canal issue today. Now, I should not like to postpone making that statement because we have informed people in other capitals that the statement is going to be made at a certain time here today. Therefore, Sir, if you so allow me, after we have, according to your direction, done honour to Dr. Mookerjee's memory by standing for a minute or two, I may read that statement on the Suez Canal issue and later the House might adjourn for the day.

Mr. Speaker: In honour of the memory of the deceased, I would request hon. Members to stand in silence for a couple of minutes.

The Members stood in silence for two minutes.

STATEMENT RE. SUEZ CANAL ISSUE

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the 26th of July, President Nasser announced in a speech at Alexandria that the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company had been effected. The control of the offices of the company at Port Said, Ismailia, Suez and Cairo was taken over by the Egyptian Government following the promulgation of the nationalisation law by Presidential decree.

The assets and obligations of the company were taken over by the State. The law provides for compensation to shareholders at the market value of shares as on the day preceding nationalisation. Such compensation is to be paid after the State has taken delivery of all the assets and properties of the company.

The management of the Suez Canal traffic service was entrusted to an independent authority, with an independent budget and all powers, without being subject to Government rules and regulations.

The funds and assets of the nationalised company were frozen. The new authority was under obligation to retain the existing personnel who, in turn, were not to relinquish their posts without permission. The decree also provides for enforcement of the law and penalties attaching to breaches thereof.

The announcement has had world-wide repercussions. A grave crisis which, if not resolved peacefully, can lead to conflict, the extent and effects of which it is not easy to assess, has developed. In this crisis, the foremost consideration must be to strive for a calmer atmosphere and a rational outlook. When passions dominate, the real issues recede into the background, or are viewed or presented so as to emphasise the differences between the disputants and to rouse or feed the passions already engendered.

It is not easy for anyone, much less for the disputants, to escape this tragic involvement, and even for others, total objectivity is not possible. In crisis of this kind we deal not merely with the issue in dispute, but we witness the upsurge and conflict of mighty forces.

So, we have to deal with the problem as it confronts us or be overwhelmed by it. It is appropriate, therefore, to glance at the facts and the history of this problem.

The Suez Canal Company, which is nationalised by Egypt, controls the operation and the equipment, and holds the concession of the Suez Canal. The Canal itself is in Egypt and an integral part of Egypt. The sovereignty of Egypt is thus beyond question. This is recognised both in the Charter given to the Company in 1869 by the Viceroy of Egypt under the Ottoman Empire as well as in subsequent agreements and until as

late as 1854. The original Charter of 1856 which set out the terms of the canal concession provided that the Canal "shall always remain open as a neutral passage to every merchant ship crossing from one sea to another without any distinction, exclusion, or preference of persons or nationalities...."

The Convention of Constantinople of 1888 reiterates that the Canal shall always remain free and open.

The position in regard to the sovereignty of Egypt on the one hand and the character of the international waterway is well set out in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1954, negotiated by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Egypt.

The House would be interested in the formulations in this Agreement, which is a very recent Agreement between Egypt and the United Kingdom, two of the main parties in the present crisis:

Article 8 reads: "The two contracting Governments recognise that the Suez Maritime Canal, which is an integral part of Egypt, is a waterway economically, commercially and strategically of international importance, and express the determination to uphold the Convention guaranteeing the freedom of navigation of the Canal signed at Constantinople on the 29th of October 1888".

The sovereignty of Egypt on the one hand and the character of the waterway as one "of international importance" is recognised in a solemn agreement by Egypt and the United Kingdom, and they both have also expressed their determination to uphold the Convention of 1888.

The Suez Canal Company is an Egyptian Company and, in Egypt's view, subject to the laws of the country. The shares are held, except for a small portion, by foreign Governments or nationals. The British Government hold 44 per cent. of the

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shares. There are 32 Directors on the Board: 9 British, 16 French, 5 Egyptian, 1 American and 1 Dutch.

The concession of the Suez Canal Company would have expired in 1968, and the Egyptian Government, the present and previous ones, have publicly declared that the concession would not be renewed. The assets and obligations would then have reverted to Egypt under the Agreement of 1856.

The present decision of the Egyptian Government therefore would appear to ante-date the taking over by them of the Company. No question of expropriation has arisen since the shareholders are to be compensated at market value. Even if there remain any outstanding differences in this matter, they do not call for developments which lead to an international crisis.

The Egyptian Government have also reiterated that they will honour all their obligations arising from international agreements, and in their reaffirmation have referred both to the Convention of 1888 and to the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1954.

The French and the United Kingdom Governments reacted to the Egyptian announcement quickly, sharply and with vehemence. Hon. Members of the House have seen Press reports of military and naval movements ordered by the United Kingdom and France, and some military measures in Egypt. These have received much publicity and have aggravated the situation. All this has influenced public opinion not only in Egypt but over the Arab world. In Asia as a whole, with its colonial memories, great resentment has been aroused.

I have no desire to add to the passions aroused, but I would fail in my duty to this House and the country and even to all the parties involved in this crisis, and not least of all to Britain and France, if I do not say

that threats to settle this dispute, or to enforce their views in this matter by display or use of force, is the wrong way. It does not belong to this age and it is not dictated by reason. It fails to take account of the world as it is today and the Asia of today. If this were all, we could perhaps possess ourselves in patience and reflect that the mood will pass. But it would be unrealistic and imprudent not to express our deep concern at these developments and point to their ominous implications. We deeply regret these reactions and the measures reported to be taken in consequence, and we express the hope that they will cease and the parties will enter into negotiations and seek peaceful settlements.

We also much regret that, in the steps that have led up to this crisis, there has been no exercise by one side or the other of their respective or common initiative to inform or consult one another.

We have great respect and regard for the sovereignty and dignity of Egypt and for our friendly relations with her. The Egyptian nationalisation decision was precipitated by the Aswan Dam decision of the United States Government in which the United Kingdom Government later joined. More than the decision, the way it was done, hurt Egypt's pride and self-respect, and disregarded a people's sentiments.

The suddenness of the nationalisation decision and the manner in which it has been implemented may have contributed to the violent reactions. But the terms of the nationalisation itself under the laws of Egypt are within the province of that Government.

As I informed the House some days ago, the Suez Canal issue was not discussed between President Nasser and myself when we met recently. The consideration of it and the concerned decision must have been made later.

The Governments of the United States, United Kingdom and France have held urgent and prolonged consultations and their views are set out in a joint communique which hon. Members must have seen in the Press reports.

This communique recognise the sovereign rights of Egypt, but appears to limit these sovereign rights to nationalise only assets, which in the words of the communique are "not impressed with an international interest". If this was the point at variance, the violence of the reactions and the warlike gestures—I would still hope they are not war-preparations—were unnecessary and have been grievous in their results.

The three powers also agreed that a conference of the parties to the Convention of 1888 and other nations largely concerned with the use of the Canal should be held on the 16th of August 1956 in London in which they agreed to participate. The United Kingdom has in pursuance of this decision extended an invitation to 23 countries which are:

Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

The Government of India received an invitation from the United Kingdom on the 3rd of August to a conference in London "on the Suez Canal question". Prior to this, the United Kingdom Government kept the Government of India informed of developments.

Aware as they are of the extreme gravity of the situation that has developed and of the circumstances that obtain, the Government have given anxious and careful consideration to all aspects of this question, including the reply to the invitation. The Government have also been in contact with interested countries, including Egypt

It has always been quite clear to the Government that they could not participate in any conference which bound the participants beforehand as to the conclusions to be reached. The Government would equally decline participation in any arrangements for war-preparations or sanctions or any step which challenged the sovereign rights of Egypt. They have also been concerned at the exclusion from the list of invitees of various countries who should be included in the categories of signatories to the Convention of 1888 or of principal users. Without seeking to make invidious distinctions, I would like to say to the House that the exclusion of Burma is to us a particularly regrettable omission. Yugoslavia, by virtue of being a succession State in respect of the Convention of 1888 and a maritime power, should also have found a place among the invitees. The Government of India, therefore, do not subscribe to the appropriateness of the list of invitees.

They have sought clarifications from the United Kingdom Government and feel assured that their participation in the conference does not in any way imply that they are restricted to or bound by the approach and the principles set out in the joint communique. They recognise that Egypt could not and would not participate in a conference on the Suez Canal to which she is merely an invitee and in respect of which there have been no consultations with her.

The Government of India had to take a decision in the situation as it confronted them. India is not a disinterested party. She is a principle user of this waterway, and her economic life and development is not unaffected by the disputes, not to speak of worse development, in regard to it.

Even more, India is passionately interested in averting a conflict. She is in friendly relations with Egypt, and associated with her in the acceptance of the Bandung Declarations and the "Five Principles". India has

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

also good and close relations with the principal Western countries involved. Both these relations are held in great esteem by us, as this House and all the world knows. The considerations and the criteria on which the Government had to base their decision, and not an easy one, is how best they could serve the cause of averting conflict and obtaining a peaceful settlement before it is too late. The House will appreciate the gravity of the situation as the Government have done. The settlement of this problem, on the basis of the sovereignty and dignity of Egypt, and by agreement amongst all concerned, and the abandonment of postures of threats and violence, and of unilateral action by either party, are therefore of the utmost concern to India.

The Government therefore obtained the necessary assurances from the United Kingdom and made their own position quite clear. They have satisfied themselves that their participation in the London Conference will not injure the interests or the sovereign rights and dignity of Egypt. With the sense of grave responsibility that rests on them, the Government have decided to accept the invitation and to send representatives to the Conference.

They have kept in close contact with Indonesia and Ceylon and with others who broadly, have a similar approach and attitude to that of India on this question.

The Government are well aware that this conference can reach no final decisions; for that requires the agreement of Egypt.

Sir, the House, I am aware, shares the grave concern of the Government in this matter. In all humility, I ask it to share with them the hope that the participation of India will assist in the endeavours for a peaceful settlement.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): There is a general desire in this House, particularly on the part of all opposition groups and parties, to have a full-dress debate on the Suez Canal issue in the light of the statement that has been just made (Interruptions).

Several Hon. Members: No.

Shri Agra Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West): On a point of order, Sir, मैं यह

कहना चाहता हूँ.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I ask the Leader of the House to have a debate either tomorrow or the day after in view of the fact that one of our representatives is going to Cairo on Monday? (Interruptions.)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, you have decided that the House should adjourn after the statement?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The House will now stand adjourned as a mark of respect to Dr. Mookerjee.

12.28. P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th August, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

{Wednesday, 8th August, 1956}

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE

2533-36

The Speaker and the Prime Minister made references to the passing away of Dr. H.C. Mukerjee, Governor of West Bengal. Thereafter the Members stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect.

STATEMENT RE SUEZCANAL
ISSUE

2536-44

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and

Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the Suez Canal issue.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
9TH AUGUST, 1956—

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill as reported by the Joint Committee and consideration of the River Boards Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.